

Borough of



Rawtenstall.

Annual Report

For 1909 of

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

NUISANCE INSPECTOR.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

RAWTENSTALL,

JANUARY 31st, 1910.

*To the Members of the Town Council of the Borough
of Rawtenstall.*

GENTLEMEN,

I have much pleasure in presenting my Sixth Annual Report for your consideration,

The area of the Borough is 9528 acres and the population at the census 1901 was 31 053. I estimate the population at present to be 32,800, as the number of inhabited houses has increased from 6,875 at the census to 7,309 in June, 1909.

The bulk of the population is distributed along the banks of the Irwell and its tributaries, the Lummy, the Whitewell, and Cowpe Brooks.

Thus there are four Valleys—the main one running from east to west, extends from Waterfoot to Rawtenstall—and three branches. The first branch runs north from Rawtenstall to Crawshawbooth and Loveclough ; the second north from Waterfoot to Lumb and Water ; the third, only one side of which is in the Borough, runs in a south-easterly direction from Waterfoot to Cowpe. The Lummy drains the Crawshawbooth Valley, the Whitewell the Lumb Valley, and Cowpe Brook the east end of Cowpe Lowe and the west end of Rooley Moor. The hills surrounding these valleys vary in height from 800 to 1500 feet above sea level.

The ground water is always at a high level on account of the presence of clay near the surface, almost all over the Borough. On the highest land this layer of clay is overlaid by peat to the depth of several feet. This layer of peat, acting as a sponge, always holds a large quantity of water, and, together with the high average rainfall, causes our atmosphere to have a high percentage of contained moisture.

The narrowness of the valleys is not altogether an unmixed blessing ; it has prevented the overcrowding of houses, and such diseases as overcrowding fosters ; but has rendered

Sanitary work, scavenging, and the construction of sewerage works, a matter of considerable difficulty and expense.

The number of back-to-back, single and cellar dwellings is decreasing, and paving and draining of adjoining streets is rendering the remaining ones more sanitary.

Trade throughout the year was not good, although there was a revival in the Felt and Slipper trades in the Autumn.

VITAL STATISTICS.

THE MORTALITY.—During the year 1909, the number of deaths in the Borough was 548, as compared with 544 in 1908, 581 in 1907, 534 in 1906, and 521 in 1905; of these 125 deaths took place in the workhouse and 32 of them were former residents in the Borough; 3 deaths also belonging to this district took place in public institutions elsewhere, making the nett number of deaths belonging to the Borough 458, (Males 236, Females 222). The nett number of deaths is only 1 more than for last year, and compares favourably with preceding years. The greater number of deaths belonging to the district in the workhouse has been more than counter-balanced by the decrease in the number of infantile deaths.

The rainfall during the twelve months was 56·63 inches, an increase of $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches as compared with 1908. The weather during the whole year was unsettled, and the summer months were much cooler than usual, and therefore unfavourable for the development of the conditions which result in Diarrhoeal Diseases among infants.

The marked decrease in deaths under 1 year of age, is perhaps the most striking feature of this report, and an examination of Table V, shows that as compared with last year there is a saving of 14 lives; the number of deaths from wasting diseases is again low and there are 7 fewer deaths from Respiratory Diseases.

The Death Rate for 1909 was 13·96 per thousand of the population estimated at 32,800 at the middle of the year; this is fractionally lower than for year 1908, and the lowest death rate yet recorded for the Borough.

The following table gives the estimated population, number of deaths, and death-rate in each Ward in 1909.

Name of Ward.	Estimated Population.	Number of deaths.	Death Rate.
North Ward	3583	47	13·11
West Ward	3466	37	10·67
Central (North) Ward ...	8000	136	17·00
Central (South) Ward ...	6740	92	13·64
South East Ward	5457	72	13·19
East Ward	5554	74	13·32

As compared with 1908 there was an increase in the death-rate in the Central North, Central South and East Wards, and a decrease in the other three wards.

The average death-rate for the whole Borough for the ten years (1899 to 1908 inclusive) was 15·23.

The death-rate for England & Wales for 1908 was 14·7—Urban 14·8—Rural 14·7.

The death-rate for the Administrative County of Lancaster for 1908 was 14·45—Urban 14·61—Rural 13·31.

The figures for 1909 are not yet available.

BIRTH-RATE—The number of births registered during the year showed a great falling off, being only 676 ; (Males 364, Females 312) against 733 in 1908, 720 in 1907, 666 in 1906 ; equal to a birth-rate of 20·60 per thousand of the population as compared with 22·41 in 1908, 22·08 in 1907, and 20·88 in 1906.

The following table gives the estimated population, number of births, and birth-rate for each Ward during 1909.

Name of Ward.	Estimated Population.	Number of Births.	Birth-rate
North Ward	3583	62	17·30
West Ward	3466	64	18·46
Central (North) Ward ...	8000	172	21·5
Central (South) Ward ...	6740	137	20·32
South East Ward	5457	123	22·53
East Ward	5554	118	21·24

The number of Illegitimate Births registered during the year was 30, as compared with 28 in 1908, 33 in 1907, and 24 in 1906 ; twelve of these took place in the workhouse ; five

deaths of illegitimate children occurred before the age of 12 months, equal to 16·6 per cent of such births, whilst the total mortality for infants under 12 months was only 10·2 per cent ; so that the death-rate amongst illegitimate children, although much lower than usual, is still half as high again as the total death-rate for all children.

The ages and causes of death were as follows : —

AGE.	CAUSE OF DEATH.
11 months	Pneumonia
9 hours	Atelactasis
18 days	Inanition
5 hours	Premature Birth
3 months	Congenital Syphilis

The birth-rate for England & Wales for 1908 was 26·5, and for the administrative County of Lancaster 24·86—Urban 25·05—Rural 23·60.

The natural increase of the Borough—that is the excess of births over deaths was 218.

INFANTILE MORTALITY—The total number of deaths of children under one year of age was 69, as compared with 83 in 1908, 98 in 1907, 62 in 1906, 82 in 1905 ; without exception this is the smallest number of infantile deaths on record for the Borough, and although the number of births registered is also low, the death-rate per thousand births is only equal to 102·07 as compared with 113·23 in 1908, 136·11 in 1907, 123·12 in 1906 and

118·8 in 1905. The average rate for the last ten years was 133·67.

The tendency during the past has been for the number of births to decrease year by year, and not only the number of infantile deaths but also the rate per thousand births has shown the same tendency ; there has been therefore a saving of infantile life, and although the birth-rate has steadily fallen, it is evident that the children stand a better chance of reaching the age of five years than was the case when the birth-rate was higher, as the total deaths under five years of age also shows the same tendency to fall.

The number of deaths under five years of age was 121, as compared with 115 in 1908, 136 in 1907, and 125 in 1906, and the annual mortality rate was 3·62, as compared with 3·51 in 1908, and 4·17 in 1907.

A reference to Table V. (Page 30) shows that Wasting Diseases, *i. e.*, Premature Birth, Congenital Defects, Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus account for 35 deaths as compared with 35 last year, and 52 in 1907 ; and Respiratory Diseases only 10 as compared with 17 in 1908 ; there is also a great saving in deaths from common Infectious Diseases, there being only 1 due to Measles, as compared with 11 (Measles and Whooping Cough) in 1908.

Dr. SERGEANT, the County Medical Officer of Health for Lancashire says :—“ As with the rest of England, the County Infant mortality has, since 1889, when records were first supplied to the County Authority, shown with slight fluctu-

ations an appreciable decline, and as suggested by the Registrar General, this may in part be due to the increasing attention the subject of the waste of infant life has received from all classes of the community ; at the same time it should be pointed out that the country has lately experienced certain climatic conditions, in the form of a series of cool and showery summer seasons. which no doubt exerted a favourable influence in checking the rise and mortality from 'Diarrhœal Diseases' that usually prove so fatal in the third quarter of the year."

It has been noted before that the bad state of the Cotton Industry contributes to a saving in infant life, as it enables mothers to spend more time at home than is the case when trade is good.

It may be also that the Midwives Act of 1902, by removing from practice the unskilled, and providing for the supervision of the remainder of the Midwives, has resulted in more intelligent treatment of new-born babies.

The following table gives the estimated population, number of deaths under one year, infantile mortality and birth rate in each Ward in 1909 :—

Name of Ward.	Estimated Population	Number of Deaths under one year.	Infantile Mortality per th'sand Births.	Birth- rate
North Ward	3583	6	96·77	17·30
West Ward	3466	6	162·16	18·46
Central (North) Ward ...	8600	21	122·08	21·5
Central (South) Ward ...	6740	11	82·48	20·32
South East Ward	5457	13	105·69	22·53
East Ward	5554	12	101·69	21·24

The Infantile Mortality for England & Wales in 1908 was 121 per thousand births, and for the Administrative County of Lancaster 131—Urban 136—Rural 97.

ZYMOTIC DISEASES.—The deaths due to the seven principal Zymotic diseases, viz :—(Smallpox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Enteric Fever and Diarrhoea) were 25 as compared with 33 in 1908, 16 in 1907, and 27 in 1906.

The total Zymotic rate was $\cdot 76$, as compared with 1.00 in 1908, $\cdot 49$ in 1907, and $\cdot 84$ in 1906.

Excluding Diarrhoea, the Zymotic death-rate was $\cdot 67$.

The Zymotic death-rate for the Administrative County of Lancaster in 1908 was 1.37.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFICATION :—The number of infectious diseases notified in 1909 was 211, as compared with 81 in 1908, 145 in 1907, and 58 in 1906. The number of cases per thousand of the population has risen from 2.46 in 1908, to 6.4 in 1909 ; The increase is chiefly due to the greater number of cases of Scarlet Fever 152 as compared with 27 in 1908.

SMALL-POX.—No cases of Small-pox occurred in the Borough in 1909.

SCARLET FEVER.—152 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified as compared with 27 in 1908, 88 in 1907, 17 in 1906, and 65 in 1905, and there were 4 deaths therefrom, as compared with one

in 1908, one in 1907, none in 1906, and one in 1905.

The death-rate is therefore equal to 2·6 per cent. of the cases.

The following table gives the age, sex, and monthly distribution and shows that the disease was most prevalent during the summer months.

The first cases were notified from the Central North and Central South Wards, and for a time we were successful in confining it to those areas, but ultimately the only parts of the Borough where no cases occurred were the West Ward and the Crawshawbooth portion of the North Ward.

Month.	Under 1 year		1 and under 5		5 and under 15		15 and under 25		25 and under 65		65 and upw'ds		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
January
February	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
March	1	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	4
April	1	1	10	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	11	9
May	1	3	6	9	1	1	...	...	...	...	8	13
June	1	2	5	16	1	1	1	...	...	...	8	19
July	2	3	7	8	...	...	...	1	...	...	9	12
August	1	6	4	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10
September	2	2	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5
October	2	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	3
November	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2
December	1	3	8	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	9	7
Totals ...	1	...	18	21	46	55	3	5	1	2	...	...	68	84

The cases were distributed as follows :—

North Ward 3.	Central South Ward ... 20.
West Ward 0.	South East Ward ... 42.
Central North Ward 49.	East Ward 38.

During the summer daily disinfection of school floors and desks was commenced, but owing to delay in the delivery of spraying apparatus, the disease had a good start among the scholars of St. Mary's Church of England School, and Rawtenstall Council School (Longholme) in addition one or two cases of children who were suffering from a mild form of Scarlet Fever were discovered attending school whilst still in an infectious condition.

The disinfectant used was a solution of Cyllin in water, (1 to 400) and the floors were sprinkled daily before being swept ; in some cases also, sawdust damped with the same fluid was used to clean the floors. In addition the walls, desks, and all corners of the school-rooms, cloak-rooms, and passages were sprayed once a week with the same solution. It is too early to say whether the above procedures were of any value in diminishing the number of cases, as the epidemic was in full swing before they were adopted and a great many of the later cases were contracted from previous cases in the same house.

DIPHTHERIA.—There were eight cases of Diphtheria notified, and one of Membraneous Croup ; taking the two together there were nine cases as compared with 12 in 1908, 9 in 1907, and 9 in 1906. There were two deaths due to Diphtheria, and one to Membraneous Croup, equal to a case mortality of 33 per cent.

The cases were distributed as follows :—

North Ward ...	...	1.	Central South Ward	1.
West Ward ...	...	2.	South East Ward ...	0.
Central North Ward ...	3.	East Ward ...	...	2.

The following table gives the age, sex, and monthly distribution :—

Month.	Under 1 year.		1 and under 5		5 and under 15		15 and under 25		25 and under 65		Total for Month	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
January	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
February	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
March
April
May	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
June
July	1	...	1
August
September	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
October	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
November
December	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
	2	1	2	3	...	...	...	1	4	5

In three instances this disease was associated with leaky drains, and a fourth case with a dirty house.

TYPHOID FEVER.—There were nine cases of Typhoid Fever as compared with 10 in 1908, 15 in 1907, 8 in 1906, 16 in 1905, 15 in 1904, and 18 in 1903, and two deaths resulted.

I am very pleased to be able to report once more on the comparative freedom from Typhoid Fever, which the Borough has enjoyed, as two of the cases were imported from the epidemic at Stacksteads. There were only seven which had their origin from causes in our own town.

The cases were distributed over the whole Borough, the West and South East Wards alone escaping.

The distribution by Wards was as follows :—

North Ward	...	...	1,	Central South Ward	3.	
West Ward	...	...	0.	South East Ward	...	0.
Central North Ward	...	2.	East Ward	...	...	3.

The following table shows the age, sex, monthly distribution, locality, and probable causes :—

No.	Date	Locality.	Sex	Age	Occupation.	Res.	Cause.
1	Jan 13	2, East Bank, Water,	F	60	Housewife	D	Water contaminated (?)
2	" 22	1314, Burnley Road, Loveclough	M	19	At Printworks	R	Water contaminated
3	May 10	10, Union Street, Cloughfold	F	30	Housewife	R	{ Washing clothes from a case of Typhoid at Stacksteads.
4	" 10	10, Union Street, Cloughfold	M	5	Schoolboy	R	
5	Sept. 6	7, Barlow Street, Rawtenstall	M	23	Blacksmith	R	Shellfish. Insanitary Yard
6	" 7	11, Green Street, Rawtenstall	M	40	Weaver	R	Insanitary Yard and Defective Drains
7	" 29	16, Charles Street, Piercey	M	23	Felt Hardener	D	Water contaminated
8	Oct 28	18, The Crescent, Water	F	22	Weaver	R	Water (?)
9	Nov 1	5, Albert Street, Hareholme	M	14	Doffer	R	No cause discovered

By paving of back streets, and properly connecting drains to the sewers, such cases as No. 6 should not occur. Nos. 2 and 7, were due I think, to drinking polluted water at the places where the patients worked.

We have had several cases in times past, from Loveclough Printworks, and also other mills.

For the first time for some years there were no cases due to Emanations from the sewers, and no cases that could be definitely traced to private water supplies, although in the cases of Nos. 1 and 8 there did not seem to be any other probable cause.

No cases were due to contaminated milk, although the Sanitary Inspectors Report on cow-sheds and milk-shops, shows that there are 171 registered milk-sellers in the borough, and also that in many instances, the condition of cowsheds is not satisfactory.

MEASLES.—The closing weeks of 1908 saw an epidemic of Measles, affecting chiefly the Longholme and Cloughfold districts.

This epidemic continued during the first three months of 1909 and spread to Constablelee on the one hand and Waterfoot and Cowpe on the other.

At the end of April however, there were very few cases, and with the adoption of daily disinfection of school floors and walls they disappeared altogether.

There was a small outbreak in October in Lumb, but it was confined to that area. I am of opinion that in relation to Measles, the daily disinfecting of schools has been successful, although it does not seem to have had a corresponding effect in checking the spread of Scarlet Fever.

The following schools were closed in consequence of the number of scholars who were suffering from Measles.

Cloughfold Church of England School (Infants Department
St. James' the Less Roman Catholic School (both
Departments

Rawtenstall Church of England (Infants Department)

Cowpe Council School (both departments)

Cloughfold Council School (Infants Department)

In each instance over 30 per cent of scholars were attacked.

It will be noticed that only in two cases was the mixed departments closed, and in the remaining schools, although the mixed departments were attended by children from infected houses, there were very few cases among the older children; the reason being that most of them had Measles in previous years.

I shall therefore in future attacks of Measles close the Infants Departments at the earliest opportunity, and the Mixed Departments not at all.

Measles accounted for 13 deaths, 1 under the age of 5 years and 12 over 5.

ERYSIPELAS :—Forty cases of Erysipelas were notified, as compared with 25 in 1908, 27 in 1907, and 22 in 1906. There were no deaths.

The following table shows the age, sex, and monthly distribution.

Month	Under 1 year.		1 and under 5		5 and under 15		15 and under 25		25 and under 65		65 and upw'ds		Total for Month	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
January	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	2
February ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	2	3
March	1	...	3	2	1	...	...	4	3
April	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	4
May	1	...	...	1	...
June	1	...	...	...	...	1
July	1	6	...	...	...	1	6
August	1	2	...	...	...	1	2
September
October	2	1	...	...	...	2	1
November	1	1	...	...	...	1	1
December	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...
Total ...	1	...	...	...	1	3	1	...	12	20	2	...	17	23

The distribution by Wards was as follows :—

North Ward ...	...	5	Central South Ward ...	6
West Ward ...	...	6	South East Ward ...	2
Central North Ward ...	21		East Ward ...	0

As in former years the most densely populated part of the town with the poorest inhabitants supplied the highest rate.

WHOOPIING COUGH.—Whooping Cough was absent during the whole year, and I think the daily disinfection of schools, (which I have mentioned before) will prevent this disease from being so prevalent as in past years

DIARRHŒA.—There were only three deaths returned as due to diarrhœa; two of them being infants under the age of one year.

The diarrhœal death-rate was $\cdot 152$ per thousand, per annum of the population.

There were also two deaths of infants from Enteritis.

EPIDEMIC INFLUENZA.—This disease was prevalent in April and May, and was the cause of six deaths, as compared with 3 in 1903, and 3 in 1907.

RESPIRATORY DISEASES.—(Exclusive of deaths due to Phthisis)—Respiratory diseases (bronchitis, pneumonia, and pleurisy) were responsible for 89 deaths as compared with 87 in 1908, 125 in 1907, and 74 in 1906. The death-rate therefore was $2\cdot 71$ as compared with $2\cdot 63$ in 1908, $3\cdot 8$ in 1907, and $2\cdot 29$ in 1906.

The death-rate for the administrative County of Lancaster in 1908 was $2\cdot 54$ —Urban $2\cdot 59$ —Rural $2\cdot 18$.

The proportion of infantile deaths was again low, viz :—30 per cent., as compared with 26 in 1908, and 33 in 1907.

The following table shows the number of deaths under and over five years of age during each month.

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June
Under 5 years	1	2	4	4	3	1
Over 5 years	6	5	12	4	2	4
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Under 5 years	0	1	1	3	0	7
Over 5 years	4	1	5	2	2	15

HEART DISEASES — There were 61 deaths due to affections of the heart as compared with 53 in 1908.

PHTHISIS.—The number of deaths from phthisis during the year was 33, as compared with 32 in 1908, 39 in 1907, and 37 in 1906.

The annual death-rate was 1.00 as compared with .97 in 1908, 1.19 in 1907, and 1.14 in 1906.

The County death-rate from Phthisis in 1908 was .85.

The deaths from other Tubercular diseases numbered 8, as compared with 10 in 1908, 12 in 1907, and 19 in 1906.

The total of deaths due to all Tubercular diseases was therefore 42, exactly the same as for 1908; equal to a death-rate of 1.28, as compared with 1.55 in 1907, and 1.73 in 1906.

The County death-rate from all Tubercular diseases was 1.33 in 1908.

DISINFECTION AND ISOLATION —All bedding and clothing from infected houses is disinfected by steam, rooms by formalin vapour, painted or colour-washed walls, desks, floors, &c., by a solution of formalin sprayed on by a force-pump.

One hundred and twenty-eight houses, and thirteen schools have been so disinfected, after outbreaks of Scarlet Fever and Measles, by the Sanitary Authority, and in addition the Education Authority, has through the caretakers of the Schools, carried out a system of floor disinfection daily since the beginning of July.

Isolation in Hospital is only possible as yet for Small-pox, at the Ridge, Hareholme, where there is accommodation for 22 cases.

WATER SUPPLY.—About two-thirds of the houses in the borough are supplied from the reservoirs of the Bury and District Joint Water Board, situate at Clow Bridge and Clough Bottom, both within the Borough boundaries. The supply has been abundant, and the quality good throughout the year.

No case of Typhoid Fever was traceable to any water supply, although in two cases the water supply was not altogether above suspicion.

There are still many private reservoirs and wells, but most of them have been overhauled and put into proper condition to exclude surface water, within the last few years.

MILK SUPPLY. – There is one registered milk shop in the Borough, 163 farmers registered cow-keepers, who sell milk direct from their carts to their customers also living within the Borough, and 7 farmers, registered cow-keepers, who sell milk in the Borough but who live outside the boundary ; a total of 171 registered milk-sellers, as compared with a total of 159 in 1908.

During the past twelve months no case of infectious disease was found to have been conveyed by milk.

Very few of the byres are of sufficient size as to comply with your Bye-laws, and the great majority of them are badly lighted and ventilated, and the drainage is not in good order.

Lime-washing was not carried out as promptly as it should have been.

The barns at most of the farms ought to be rebuilt, and the drains relaid. In the absence of these reforms the only safeguard we can adopt is frequent inspection, and I am glad to say that the appointment of an Assistant Sanitary Inspector has rendered this possible, and during the past year, the whole of the 300 farms in the district were inspected at least twice, and in some instances much oftener.

One case of infectious disease (Diphtheria) occurred at a farm from which milk was sold, but no extension took place to the persons using the milk.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.—The number of registered slaughter houses is 34, and without exception they are well kept, and in a sanitary state.

FAIRS.—The Crawshawbooth, Rawtenstall and Newchurch fairs passed off without any case of infectious disease occurring amongst the showmen or their families. No overcrowding was found in any of the vans, but one or two were not as clean as they might have been.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES AND HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.—There are five common lodging houses registered to accommodate 312 lodgers; four are well kept, but the other (The Mansion House, the Fold, Rawtenstall) has been very badly equipped during the past year, and as no effort has been made by the occupier to remedy this state of affairs, I cannot advise you to register him as a lodging house keeper.

There are 24 houses let in lodgings, all kept in a fairly clean state, and not overcrowded when they were inspected, but as the tenants are constantly changing, we have not much check on them. I think it would be much better if the inspection of common lodging houses, and houses let in lodgings was in the hands of the police, as it would then be more systematically carried out, and cases of overcrowding would be brought to our notice more promptly.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT.—One hundred and eighty workshops have been inspected, as compared with 190 in 1908, 189 in 1907, and 179 in 1906, and all were found in a

clean and sanitary state, well ventilated and lighted, with sufficient air space for the workers.

Home workers, chiefly employed in the slipper trade, have been visited frequently, and no case of overcrowding or infectious disease was notified as occurring at any of their houses.

Ten lists of outworkers were sent in by employers; four sending in two lists, and two sending one list each.

One list containing seven names was forwarded to the Bacup Sanitary Inspector.

BAKEHOUSES.—There are only two underground bake houses in the Borough, both large, well lighted, and well ventilated establishments.

The number of bakers, confectioners and oatcake bakers has dropped from 39 in 1908 to 27 in 1909.

All the bakehouses were kept in a clean and sanitary state.

MIDWIVES ACT, 1902.—Fifteen certified midwives are at present registered for this Borough under the Midwives Act, 1902; of whom two have temporarily ceased to practice.

They are inspected periodically, both at their homes and during their attendance on cases by one of the Inspectors of Midwives appointed by the County Council. No case of Puerperal Fever was notified during the year.

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.—The scavenging is carried out by the Corporation, and the work is satisfactorily performed.

A different system of sewer ventilation is required, as the nuisance arising from the open manholes in some localities is very great.

The paving of back and side streets is being energetically carried forward, with beneficial results from a sanitary point of view.

A detailed account of other sanitary work will be found on page 35 of the Sanitary Inspector's Report.

In conclusion I desire to express my thanks to the members of the Health Committee, Mr. Johnson, the Borough Surveyor, Mr. Rawling, the Sanitary Inspector, and Mr. Ashworth, Assistant Sanitary Inspector, for their help and co-operation in various ways during the past year.

I append the Local Government Board Tables I, II, III, IV, and V, and the Home Office Table dealing with Factories, Workshops, &c.

And remain, Gentlemen,

Yours sincerely,

J. E. HELM,

B.A., M.B., B.C., (Cantab)

TABLE I.—VITAL STATISTICS ON WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1909 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year.	Births		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT				Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Non-residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	Nett Deaths at all Ages belonging to the District.	
	Number	Rate*	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.					Number	Rate*
			Number.	Rate per 1000 Births registered.	Number	Rate*					
1899	30770	24.9	110	148	559	18.1	95	69	...	490	15.9
1900	30934	24.3	115	153	582	18.8	87	64	...	518	16.7
1901	31090	23.5	106	146.37	587	18.9	85	69	2	520	16.66
1902	31170	22.55	97	137.9	517	16.5	94	76	1	442	14.14
1903	31250	21.95	87	126.6	519	17.5	95	73	...	476	15.23
1904	31350	22.64	102	143.6	556	17.7	87	67	4	493	15.72
1905	32000	21.84	82	118.8	521	16.28	102	74	8	455	14.21
1906	32200	20.68	82	123.12	534	16.64	101	72	2	464	14.40
1907	32600	22.08	98	136.11	581	17.82	99	81	4	504	15.46
1908	32700	22.41	83	113.23	544	16.63	112	91	4	457	13.97
Averages for years 1899-1908.	31546	22.68	96.25	133.67	549.1	17.49	95.6	73.6	2.5	481.9	15.23
1909	32800	20.60	69	102.07	548	16.71	125	93	3	458	13.96

* Rates in Columns 4 and 8 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population. Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water), 9,528.
 Total population at all ages, at Census of 1901, 31,053. Number of inhabited houses, at Census of 1901, 6,875.
 Average number of persons per house, at Census of 1901, 4'5.

TABLE II.—Vital Statistics of Separate Localities in 1909 and previous years.

 WHOLE DISTRICT.

	1907	1908	1909
Population estimated to middle of each year ...	32,600	32,700	32,800
Births registered... 	720	733	676
Deaths at all ages 	504	457	458
Deaths under 1 year 	98	83	69

NORTH WARD.

Population estimated to middle of each year ...	3669	3669	3583
Births registered... 	82	55	62
Deaths at all ages 	53	55	47
Deaths under 1 year 	10	5	6

WEST WARD.

Population estimated to middle of each year ...	3358	3463	3466
Births registered... 	73	81	64
Deaths at all ages 	55	37	37
Deaths under 1 year 	10	9	6

CENTRAL WARD NORTH.

Population estimated to middle of each year...	7949	7893	8000
Births registered... 	183	190	172
Deaths at all ages 	126	133	136
Deaths under 1 year 	24	23	21

CENTRAL WARD SOUTH.

Population estimated to middle of each year...	6672	6733	6740
Births registered... 	139	148	137
Deaths at all ages 	94	86	92
Deaths under 1 year 	23	16	11

TABLE II.—(CONTINUED).

SOUTH-EAST WARD.

Population estimated to middle of each year ...					5395	5447	5457
Births registered	...	...	...	...	112	141	123
Deaths at all ages	...	...	...	...	79	77	72
Deaths under 1 year	...	...	...	...	13	15	13

EAST WARD.

Population estimated to middle of each year...					5557	5495	5554
Births registered...	...	...	...	...	131	118	118
Deaths at all ages	...	...	...	...	97	65	74
Deaths under 1 year	...	...	...	...	18	15	12

TABLE III.—Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year 1909.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.						TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.							
	At all ages.	At Ages—Years					Whole District	North Ward	West Ward	Central Ward North	Central Ward South	South-East Ward	East Ward	
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65								65 & upw.
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) ...	9	...	3	5	...	1	...	9	1	2	3	1	...	2
Erysipelas ...	40	1	..	4	1	32	2	40	5	6	21	6	2	...
Scarlet Fever...	152	1	39	101	8	3	...	152	3	...	49	20	42	38
Enteric Fever...	9	...	...	2	4	3	...	9	1	...	2	3	...	3
Continued Fever ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Totals ...	211	2	42	112	14	39	2	211	10	8	75	30	45	43

TABLE IV.
Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1909.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.							DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.
	All ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and upwards	
Measles	13	1	12	...	...	...	...	3
Scarlet Fever	4	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Epidemic Influenza	6	...	...	1	...	3	2	...
Diarrhœa	3	2	...	...	...	1	...	...
Enteritis	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	33	3	1	1	6	22	...	11
Other Tuberculous Diseases	9	2	3	1	1	2	...	2
Cancer (Malignant Disease) .	21	...	...	1	...	14	6	2
Bronchitis	29	4	6	...	...	13	6	5
Pneumonia	50	5	10	2	5	24	4	12
Pleurisy	3	...	...	...	1	1	1	...
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	7	1	1	...	2	2	1	...
Alcoholism } Cirrhosis of Liver }	6	...	...	...	...	6	...	1
Venereal Diseases	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
Premature Birth	14	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases and Accidents of Parturition	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Heart Diseases	61	...	...	2	1	36	22	24
Accidents	11	...	3	3	1	3	1	1
Suicides	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Old Age	41	...	...	...	...	1	40	21
All other Causes	136	34	11	3	2	52	34	46
All Causes	158	69	52	16	21	183	117	125

TABLE V.—INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1909.

DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES IN WEEKS AND MONTHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 Week	1-2 Weeks	2-3 Weeks	3-4 Weeks	Total under 1 Month	1-2 Months	2-3 Months	3-4 Months	4-5 Months	5-6 Months	6-7 Months	7-8 Months	8-9 Months	9-10 Months	10-11 Months	11-12 Months	Total Deaths under 1 Year
All Causes	{ Certified	18	5	6	1	30	4	3	4	1	7	2	2	3	3	5	1	65
	{ Uncertified	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4
Common Infectious Diseases	{ Measles	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	{ Diarrhoea, all forms Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, Gastro-enteritis	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Wasting Diseases	{ Premature Birth	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	{ Congenital Defects	11	1	1	..	13	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Tuberculous Diseases	{ Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	3	2	..	..	5	2	1	1	1	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	14
	{ Tuberculous Meningitis	3	..	3	1	7	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	16
Other Causes	{ Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	{ Syphilis	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	{ Rickets	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
	{ Convulsions	...	1	2	...	3	1	1	..	...	2	1	...	...	1	1	1	9
	{ Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
	{ Laryngitis	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	{ Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	5	
	{ Other Causes	2	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3
		19	5	6	1	31	4	4	4	1	7	2	2	3	3	6	2	69

Births in the year—Legitimate, 646 ; Illegitimate, 30. Population (estimated to middle of 1909), 32,800.
Deaths in the year of—Legitimate infants, 64 ; Illegitimate infants, 5. Deaths from all Causes at all Ages, 458.

TABLE VI.—Factories, Workshops, Workplaces and Homework.

1. INSPECTION—Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

	Number of Inspections
WORKSHOPS (including Workshop Laundries)	220
WORKPLACES (other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report) ...	25
Total	245

2. HOME WORK,

OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107.

Nature of Work :—Making Wearing Apparel.

Lists received from Employers.						Forwarded		Inspections		
Twice in the year.			Once in the year.			to other		of Outworkers'		
Lists.	Outworkers.		Lists	Outworkers.		Councils.		Premises.		
8	...	89	...	1	...	8	...	7	...	150

3. REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.

	Number.
Bakers and Confectioners	24
Dressmakers (21) Milliners (17) Tailors (12)	53
Boot and Shoe Makers (19) Boot and Clog Makers (11) Cloggers (22) ...	52
Other Trades	51
Total number of workshops on Register ...	180

TABLE VI.—(CONTINUED)

4. OTHER MATTERS,

Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) :—

Certificates granted during the year	...	...	2
In use at the end of the year	...	...	2

Corporation of Rawtenstall.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
RAWTENSTALL,

January, 1910.

*To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the
Borough of Rawtenstall.*

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour of presenting to you my 23rd Annual Report and Statistics of work carried out in the Health Department of the Borough for the year ending December 31st, 1910.

The number of Nuisances brought before the Health Committee during the year was 257, representing 957 houses and premises.

Notices have been served as follows to abate nuisances:—

Notice by Letters	...	...	...	...	...	14
First notices	...	...	...	...	...	21
Second notices	...	...	...	...	...	103
Final notices	...	...	...	...	...	4
Notices under the Rawtenstall Corporation Act	...					123
						— 265
Notices to deliver bedding for disinfection	...				...	2
Notices to abate overcrowding		...	...	...		3
						— 5

WORK ACCOMPLISHED

Fresh water closet erected in lieu of pails	...	...	166
New waste water closets erected	...	...	6
Pail closets converted to waste water closets	...	...	184
Privy closets converted to waste water closets	...	25	281

Two of these waste water closets were drained to a tank where there was no sewer.

Ashpits repaired	...	...	2
Ashbins provided	...	...	76 78
New house drains laid with traps, gullies, &c., and connected to Corporation sewers	...	...	348
Do. Do. a tank (no sewer)	...	...	3
Drains opened, cleaned and repaired	...	...	23
Stables drained to sewers	...	...	2
Water closet drains connected to sewers	...	...	5 381
Slopstone pipes disconnected from drains	...	...	4 4
Dirty houses fumigated	...	...	3
Overcrowding abated	...	...	2 5
Eaves and downtroughs provided	...	...	10
Do. Do. repaired	...	...	4 14
Middens and refuse removed	...	...	2
Farm yard middenstead repaired	...	...	1
House yards reflagged	...	...	2
Tripe dressing premises drained, trapped and reflagged	...	...	1
Leaky house roofs repaired	...	...	10
Ice cream maker removed from a cellar	...	...	1
Flooding of cellar abated	...	...	1 18

The following school closets have been converted to fresh water closets during the year :—

Lumb Church School	...	...	...	5
St. Mary's Church School	...	...	...	14
St. Paul's Church School	...	...	...	10
Crawshawbooth Church School	...	...	...	9
Crawshawbooth Wesleyan School	...	...	...	5
Crawshawbooth Baptist School	...	...	...	9

Loveclough Church School closets have not yet been converted to water closets.

FOOD DESTROYED.

There has been destroyed at the destructor 59 lbs. of pears, and 32½ lbs. of apples, which were unsound and totally unfit for human food.

In both cases certificates were given to the owners that the fruit was unsound, unwholesome and unfit for human food.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The following table shows the cases of Infectious Diseases reported during the year 1909, and also the previous ten years.

	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899
Scarlet Fever	152	27	88	17	65	139	69	60	165	200	290
Enteric Fever	9	10	15	8	16	15	17	38	16	13	18
Puerperal Fever	...	7	6	5	3	2	4	4	4	2	2
Continued Fever	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
Diphtheria	7	9	9	9	7	8	18	18	12	17	17
Membranous Croup	2	3	...	6	1	6	2	2	1	1	1
Erysipelas	40	25	27	23	40	32	24	24	26	34	34
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	37	...	...	...
Totals	211	81	145	68	132	202	171	171	227	350	332

HOUSES DISINFECTED AFTER CAUSES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

One hundred and twenty eight houses have been disinfected after cases of infectious diseases, and three dirty houses fumigated, total 131. Also 13 Schools have been disinfected after outbreaks of infectious diseases amongst Scholars.

One hundred and twenty eight lots of bedding have been removed to the disinfector, disinfected and returned, containing the following articles :—

Beds...	...	...	150	Curtains	...	...	4
Mattresses	...	..	125	Cushions	...	...	6
Blankets	...	...	167	Table Cloths	...	...	3
Quilts	...	...	150	Rugs and Mats	...	...	11
Sheets	...	...	88	Wearing apparel	...	...	34
Bolsters	...	...	118	Other Articles	...	...	151
Pillow Slips	...	...	8				— 209
do	...	...	144				950
			—				—
			950			Total	1159
							—

We have also disinfected 47 Library Books from houses where there was infectious cases, and returned them to the Library.

Besides these there have been destroyed at the destructor at the request of the owners :—

Mattresses	...	...	...	...	45
Pillows	...	...	...	...	2
Beds	...	...	...	...	6
					<hr/>
Total					53
					<hr/>

NOTICES TO SCHOOL-MASTERS AND SCHOOL-MISTRESSES.

The following notifications of infectious diseases of Scholars attending the various schools within the Borough have been sent to school-masters and school-mistresses during the year:—

Loveclough Church School...	...	...	...	...	0
Goodshaw Baptist School	...	...	...	...	1
Crawshawbooth Church School	...	...	...	...	1
Crawshawbooth Wesleyan School	...	...	...	...	0
St. Paul's Church School	...	...	...	...	5
St James' R.C. Constablelee School	...	...	...	...	4
Longholme	„	...	...	...	16
St. Mary's Church	„	...	...	...	19
Townsendfold Council	„	...	...	...	2
St. John's, Cloughfold,	„	...	...	...	0
Cloughfold Council	„	...	...	...	5
St. James', Waterfoot,	„	...	...	...	1
Waterfoot Council	„	...	...	...	21

Cowpe Council	„	...	...	...	4
St. Nicholas', Newchurch,	„	...	...	...	7
St. Peter's R.C., Newchurch	„	...	...	...	5
Piercy Church	„	...	...	...	7
Whitewellbottom Council	„	...	...	...	4
Lumb Church	„	...	...	...	0
Water Council	„	...	...	...	1
Pupil Teachers' Centre	„	...	...	...	3
Newchurch Grammar	„	...	...	...	1
Miss Taylor's Private	„	...	...	...	3
Total					109

COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.

There are five common lodging-houses within your Borough registered to accommodate 312 lodgers. These have been visited at intervals and with the exception of one have been found to be kept in a fairly clean condition. The exception referred to is the Mansion House, Rawtenstall Fold, occupied by James Stott. The condition of this house and the bedding therein has been previously reported on, and on the 20th July last James Stott was written to and informed that if he did not renew his dilapidated and dirty bedding and clean and keep clean his rooms and the bedding therein, the Council would most probably decline to re-register his house for the coming year.

On the 4th January, 1910, these premises were inspected and the house and bedroom floors were found in the same dirty

state, the beds, mattresses and bed clothes in the same dilapidated and dirty condition as they were in July last. Up to the 6th January no application had been received from James Stott for re-registration.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

There are 24 registered houses or apartments let in lodgings within the borough. These have been visited and inspected and on the whole have been found in a fairly clean condition, and no case of overcrowding has been found therein. Those houses let as furnished apartments by Thomas Nuttall and Henry Tattersall are some of them almost every week changing their tenants, and I think in those cases the owners should let us know at once.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

There were 35 registered slaughter-houses within the Borough for the year 1909. These are scattered over the various parts of a very wide area, eight of them being situated at farms, some of them five or six miles from the centre of the Borough. The whole are kept in a clean state.

One slaughter-house has had the floor relaid and repaired during the year, one has been discontinued, and one new one erected and licensed during the year, one has not applied for the renewal of his license, leaving our numbers for this year at 34.

TRIPLE DRESSING PREMISES.

There are six tripe dressing premises, and one gut scraping establishment within the Borough of Rawtenstall. These, with the exception of one, are in good order, one has had the floor reflagged, been redrained and provided with a trapped gully and grate, another now requires similar treatment and the drain connecting to the Corporation sewer.

There are three black pudding and potted meat makers carrying on business within the Borough. One of these was up to last year carried on in a cellar in Bank Street, Rawtenstall. These premises have now been discontinued for that purpose, and the business removed to new premises erected at Prospect Hill for that purpose, and for a slaughter-house. Since then we have no further complaints.

SHOWMEN'S DWELLINGS.

The number of showmen's dwelling vans attending the Crawshawbooth, Rawtenstall and Newchurch Fairs for the year 1909 was as follows, and contained the following number of persons :—

	Vans.	Adults.	Children.	Total.			
Crawshawbooth	8	...	15	...	5	...	20
Rawtenstall	29	...	59	...	22	...	81
Newchurch	26	...	57	...	24	...	81

The majority of the dwellings, with one or two exceptions, were in a clean state, and no sickness or overcrowding was found in any of the dwellings.

In connection with the Rawtenstall and Newchurch Fairs sanitary conveniences were provided on the ground, one for males and one for females.

SCAVENGING.

The scavenging work carried out within the Borough for 52 weeks ending December 29th, 1909, was as follows:—

Excreta pails emptied ...	110392		
Excreta tanks emptied ...	83		
Ashbins emptied ...	189958		
Ashpits emptied ...	4640		
Loads of ashes removed... 7669	Cost	£1029 3 0	
		Average per load	2/8
Loads of excreta „ ... 2221	Cost	£480 10 4	
		Average per load	4/3 $\frac{3}{4}$
Destructor residuum ... 580	Cost	£52 10 1	
		Average per load	1/9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total loads removed ...10470	Cost	£1562 3 5	
		Average per load	2/11 $\frac{3}{4}$

DESTRUCTOR.

The following is a return of the work carried out at the destructor for the year 1909:—

				T.	C.	Q.
Amount of refuse carted to the Destructor	...	3566	0	3		
Amount of incombustible material carried away	...	79	4	3		
Actual amount of refuse burnt	... ..	3486	16	0		
Amount of clinker carted to Outfall Works	...	688	0	3		
Amount of fine ash, &c., carted to tips	...	740	11	0		
Total clinker and fine ash	... ..	1428	11	3		

Percentage of clinker, fine ash, &c , 40·96%.

Work carried out at the Destructor from August 28th, 1901, to December 29th, 1909 :—

REFUSE BROUGHT IN TO THE DESTRUCTOR.

	Trade Refuse.			House Refuse..			Total.			Tins carted away.			Refuse Burnt.		
	T.	Q.	C.	T.	Q.	C.	T.	Q.	C.	T.	Q.	C.	T.	Q.	C.
1901				1695	13	3	1695	13	3	24	8	3	1671	5	0
1902				2565	0	0	2565	0	0	49	16	0	2515	4	0
1903				3467	5	0	3465	5	0	56	18	0	3410	7	0
1904				3434	14	0	3434	14	3	60	13	3	3374	1	0
1905	30	8	1	3967	11	0	2997	19	1	59	19	0	2939	0	1
1906	68	15	3	3263	4	0	3331	19	3	66	16	0	3265	3	3
1907	87	2	2	3168	13	3	3255	16	1	65	5	5	3190	10	2
1908	144	13	0	3340	12	2	3485	5	2	68	9	0	3416	16	2
1909	103	11	2	3462	9	1	3566	0	3	79	4	3	3486	16	0
Total	434	11	0	27365	4	0	27799	15	0	531	11	0	27268	4	0

CLINKER, FINE ASHES, &c , CARTED AWAY FROM DESTRUCTOR.

Health Department, Outfall Works,										Percentage				
Fine ashes, &c.					Clinker.					Total.			of clinker	
1901	...	533	1	1	...	45	8	2	...	578	9	3	...	34·47
1902	...	843	5	3	...	30	16	3	...	874	2	2	...	34·75
1903	...	716	19	0	...	617	4	0	...	1334	3	0	...	39·12
1904	...	724	4	1	...	652	6	1	...	1376	10	2	...	40·78
1905	...	664	12	3	...	614	11	0	...	1279	3	3	...	43·51
1906	...	668	9	1	...	665	0	0	...	1333	9	1	...	40·82
1907	...	671	5	1	...	634	13	3	...	1305	19	0	...	40·90
1908	...	596	7	1	...	717	0	1	...	1313	7	2	...	38·43
1909	...	740	11	0	...	688	0	3	...	1428	11	3	...	40·96
<hr/>														
Total	...	6158	15	3		4665	1	1		10823	17	0		38·25

From this table you will at once see that the percentage of ash and clinker is very high. In the first two years the Destructor was working, the percentage of residuum was only 34·47% and 34·75%, afterwards going up in 1905 to 43·51%, in 1908 it came down to 38·43%, and for the year 1909 it is up again to 40·96%. You may also notice that in the year 1908 717 tons were carried to the Outfall Sewage Works, and only 596 tons to our tip; that year the percentage is 38·43%. In 1909, 740 tons of fine ashes, &c., were carted to the tip, and only 688 tons to the Outfall Sewage Works, and the percentage of residuum is 40·96%, showing that when the material is better burnt there is more large clinker and less fine ashes, &c.

In my opinion the percentage of residuum ought not to

exceed 35%, and being up at 40, 41 and 43% causes us to have to cart away again some 40 or 50 tons per annum more than we ought to have to do.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

We have one Dairyman registered to sell milk living within the Borough (not being a farmer), and 163 Farmers registered Cowkeepers and Purveyors of Milk living within the Borough, and 7 Farmers living outside the Borough registered to sell milk within the Borough of Rawtenstall, making a total of 171 registered milk sellers.

We have about 300 farms within the Borough ; these were visited and inspected in the early summer and again in the autumn. The general condition of the Cowsheds is far from satisfactory, both as to cubical space, construction and cleanliness. Almost the whole of the Cowsheds require re-constructing with more air space for each cow, better light, better ventilation, floors re-laying and better drains providing with trapped gullies, &c., outside the Cowsheds.

I think it would be far better in your Borough if you could get the Local Government Board to allow a new Bye-law to be adopted allowing 600 feet instead of 800 feet per cow. If this could be done, and the owners of the farms persuaded to arrange their Cowsheds on that scale, it would be a great improvement on present conditions.

In the early summer visits to the farms, we found 119 where the Cowsheds had not been limewashed during the month of

May as required by your Byc-laws, and in the autumn 96 which had not been limewashed during the month of October.

We also found in the spring 29 and in the autumn 25 where the Cowsheds had not been cleaned out on the day of our visit, and one or two seemed not to have had the manure removed for two or three days.

The Cows at many farms are kept in a dirty state and allowed to lie in their own dung until their hind quarters become plaistered over with dirt. Under these circumstances it is impossible for the owners of these cattle to supply pure and clean milk, as when the milkers are engaged milking there will be constant dropping of dust and dirt into the milking pail.

AMBULANCE REMOVALS.

The Horse Ambulance has been in use 20 times during the year 1909, as compared with 21 times in 1908, and 28 times in 1907.

Particulars of the cases dealt with are given below.

Thursday, January 28th.—Removed George Thomas Jackson, of 17, Lloyd Street, Blackwood, Stacksteads, from Myrtle Grove Mill, Cloughfold, to Rochdale Infirmary ... (Accident)

Friday, February 5th.—Removed William Nuttall from Loveclough Printworks to Victoria Hospital, Burnley. (Accident)

Saturday, February 27th.—Removed Thomas Kershaw from 11, Heys Street, Cloughfold, to the Manchester Royal Infirmary (Hernia)

Sunday, March 28th.—Removed Mrs. Ashworth from 6, St. Mary's Place, to Manchester Royal Infirmary ... (Gangrene)

Saturday, April 23rd.—Removed Mrs. Greenwood from the Northern Counties' Hospital, Manchester, to 3, Nuttall St., Rawtenstall.

Saturday, May 1st.—Removed Mary Ann Taylor from Lord Street West to Herbert Taylor's, Bank Street, Rawtenstall
(Paralysis)

Wednesday, May 5th.—Removed Henry Hargreaves from 10, Lock Gate, to Manchester Royal infirmary
(Abscess Pectine Rectal)

Friday May 14th. — Removed Thomas Frankland from Sunnyside Print Works to his home, Westwood Terrace, Rawtenstall (Accident)

Saturday, May 22nd.—Removed Mrs. Drummond from Mr. Riley's, Hareholme, to Mrs. Gaskell's, Holt Mill Road
(Heart Disease)

Thursday, May 27th — Removed Sarah E Spencer from 175, Bacup Road, to St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester
(Uterus Hemonhages)

Tuesday, June 22nd.—Removed Edward Riley from Back Lord Street, Crawshawbooth, to Victoria Hospital, Burnley
(Bone Disease)

Monday, July 26th —Removed Edward Riley from the Burnley Sanitorium to his home at Back Lord Street, Crawshawbooth (Bone Disease)

Monday, August 16th.—Removed Edward Riley from Back Lord Street, Crawshawbooth, to Burnley Victoria Hospital
(Bone Disease)

Saturday, August 21st —Removed Thomas Marshall from 10, East Bank, Water, to Manchester Royal Infirmary
(Fractured Spine)

Saturday, September 4th.—Removed Arche Gorst from his home, Holt Mill, Waterfoot, to the Manchester Royal Infirmary
(Bone Disease)

Saturday, October 2nd.—Removed Miss Waite from Sunnyside Bridge, Crawshawbooth, to 2, Lench View, Waterfoot
(Accident)

Wednesday, November 24th.—Removed John Entwistle from Loveclough to the Bury Infirmary, Walmersley Road
(Accident)

Tuesday, December 7th.—Removed Mrs. Terry from St. Mary's Place, Rawtenstall, to the Haslingden Union Workhouse.
(Paralysis)

Tuesday, December 14th.—Removed Driver Fawcitt, of the 47th Battery Field Artillery (York), from the Rawtenstall Railway Station to the Haslingden Union Workhouse ... (Accident)

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT, 1901.

Under the Factory and Workshops Act, the workshops within the Borough have been visited and found to be kept in a clean and sanitary condition.

The following are workshops coming under the Act, not being Factories worked by steam or motive power :—

Bakers and Confectioners	...	...	...	24
Oat Cake Bakers	...	...	...	3
Preserve Makers	...	...	...	1
Black Pudding, Sausage, and Potted Meat Makers	...	...	...	3
Manufacturing Chemists	...	...	...	1—32
Underclothing Makers	...	...	...	1
Dressmakers	...	...	...	24
Dress and Mantle Makers	...	...	...	2
Milliners	...	...	...	17
Stocking Knitting	...	...	...	2
Stay and Corset Makers...	...	...	...	1
Dress and Milliners	...	...	...	4
Tailors	...	...	...	12—63
Boot and Shoe Makers	...	...	...	19
Boot and Clog Makers	...	...	...	11
Cloggers	...	...	...	22 - 52
Cabinet Makers...	...	...	...	6
Brush Makers	...	...	...	1
Tinsmiths	...	...	...	6
Blacksmiths	...	...	...	8
Plumbers	...	...	...	7

Saddlers	...	...	...	...	...	3
Cycle Makers	...	...	...	...	...	2—33
						<hr/>
						180
						<hr/>

OUTWORKERS.

Lists of Outworkers have been received from the following firms and persons during the year :—

H. W. Trickett Limited	1 list	February	Outworkers	8
H. W. Trickett Limited	1 „	August	„	15
H. W. Trickett Limited	1 „	August	„	60
J. H. Hirst, Slipper Works	1 „	February	„	8
Freeman, Hardy & Willis	1 „	February	„	1
Freeman, Hardy & Willis	1 „	August	„	1
W. Wrigley & Sons	1 „	February	„	1
W. Wrigley & Sons	1 „	August	„	1
L. Stephenson	1 „	February	„	1
L. Stephenson	1 „	August	„	1

Lists of the names and addresses of 7 persons taking out work from the Borough of Rawtenstall, and residing within the Borough of Bacup, have been sent to the Bacup Inspector.

In conclusion, I beg to thank the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee, the Medical Officer, the Borough Surveyor, and A. Ashworth, Assistant Inspector, for their valuable assistance in carrying out the work of the Health Department.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

GEORGE RAWLING.